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H – 692

International Court of Justice

H0692 – 0002

Notice.

Not to be published until presented before the tribunal in open court and then only that portion actually submitted as evidence.

Ne pas publier avant présentation devant le tribunal en audience publique et seulement la partie réellement versée au dossier.

Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jenen Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

Не публиковать до того, как представлено на публичном заседании трибунала и только ту часть, которая представлена в качестве доказательства.

H0692-0003

I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministére Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1945.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4. April 1946.

Dr. Falk Liebers.

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers.

H0692 - 0004

Filed May 17,

RAEDER No. 108.

473

Declaration of Attorney-at-law Dr. SIEMERS:

I herewith certify, that the document:

Letter from the Commander in Chief of the Navy to General-Admiral BOEHM of 23 October 1942 with enclosure of 17 Sept 1942

has been copied correctly from the original letter.

Nuernberg, 11 March 1946.

(Dr. W. SIEMERS)

H0692 - 0005

The Commander in Chief
of the Navy.

Berlin, W 35,
72/76 Tirpitzufer
23 October 1942.

474 + 475

Dear BOEHM!

Many thanks for your kind letter of 5 October. I am sorry that I could not carry out my September trip to Norway. I thought it advisable, however, to take my this year's furlough while the weather was still good; I spent it at home in my new apartment. In the spring I hope to be able to return again to Norway.

I have read with interest your news about the progress of the different constructions. I hope that at least by early summer 1943 the new heavy batteries will now be ready. The transportation problem is really extremely depressing, however considering the huge demands, they will hardly improve considerably. Through the Fuehrers speech here in Berlin the conflicts concerning the organization have evidently been influenced in our favor, and Admiral KRANCKE represents our interests also in this respect very well with the Fuehrer. It is quite a lot indeed that you still want to bear General ROSENBUSCH. But I also believe that your decision is favorable as far as the progress of the constructions is concerned. It is a great success that also the second court case relative to an alleged insult of the Chancellor of the Reich (RK) has taken a favorable turn for us, because the repetition of such cases tells very strongly against the Chancellor of the Reich (RK).

To my regret I have to send you enclosed, for your personal information, a letter from Reich Minister Dr. LAMMERS to Prime Minister QUISLING. I am now unable to take any further steps in this matter, and we shall be compelled to adopt ourselves with the greatest restrain to the new situation, which meets with the Fuehrers will. In case an opportunity should offer itself, I shall be able at best to ask the Fuehrer to permit Quisling also in future to address him personally in important political matters. This will in any case be possible for him at an eventual meeting, which the Fuehrer holds in prospect. Will you please instruct SCHREIBER also to exercise complete restraint.

Hoping that you are personally feeling well, I remain with cordial regar

truly yours comrade
(signed) RAEDER.

H0692 – 0006

Copy

475 + 477

Berlin, 17 September 1942

To the

Prime Minister of Norway
Mr. QUISLING,

Oslo.

By Airmail

My very esteemed Prime Minister !

In my letter of 22 June 1942 I had notified you that the Fuehrer did not consider the present war situation appropriate to adjust definitely the relations between the Greater German Reich and Norway. By command of the Fuehrer I have to notify you in supplement that only after termination of the war the definite adjustment of these relations could take place. The Fuehrer, therefore, wishes that during the war no negotiations and conversations whatsoever are to take place about a definite or preliminary armistice between the Greater German Reich and Norway, or about other measures, to determine or predestine the position of Norway toward the Reich after the end of the war. For the duration of the war, therefore, the present status of the political as well as the constitutional and international relations of Norway is to be maintained, so that in particular there can be no question of representations of Norway abroad or even of mere commercial agencies. Therefore, the interests of Norway outside of the country are to be looked after by the competent services of the Reich, so by the Reich Commissioner as far as the Government of the Reich is concerned, in the occupied territories by the heads of the German Administration in these territories, in the friendly countries by the accredited diplomatic representations of the Reich or by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Fuehrer therefore asks you to discuss all political questions concerning Norway, which necessitate a discussion with the Reich, exclusively with the Reich Commissioner as the sole responsible representative of the Fuehrer in the civil sector of Norway, and also to convey through the Reich Commissioner only all requests which you wish to submit to the Fuehrer personally. In questions pertaining to the protection of Norwegian

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H0692 – 0007

interests in the occupied territories and abroad, the Reich Commissioner would like the competent German services to consult Norwegians, which belong to the N.S. or are connected with it. If this is at present not handled in this manner, I shall if necessary see to it that the required steps will be taken accordingly.

The Fuehrer would be particulary obliged to you, my dear Prime Minister, if you too would personally take care to have within your movement all discussions discontinued which aim at a change of the present political as well as of the constitutional and international position of Norway, since such discussions under present conditions could only be of great disadvantage to the German-Norwegian relations.

The Fuehrer hopes to be able in the near future to invite you again to a personal conversation and asks me to convey his sincere regards to you.

With the expression of my most profound respect, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Dr. LAMMERS

Filed May 22, 1946

(Page 485
of Orig.)

RAEDER No. 111

Defense Exhibit No.....

Statement by Dr. SIEMERS; Attorney-at-Law

This is to certify that the following Document, Statement in lieu of oath by Rear Admiral Hans BUETOW of March 21, 1946 is a true copy of the original which I have before me.

Nuernberg, March 28, 1946

(Dr. W. SIEMERS)

H0692 - 0008

H0692 - 0009

Certified Copy.

Neustadt, March 21, 1946

Statement in Lieu of Oath.

With knowledge of the importance of this declaration which is to be submitted to the International Military Tribunal, I am making the following deposition in lieu of oath:

During the period of June 20, 1941 to October 20, 1941, namely the period to which Document USSR 113(1) - U K 45 refers, I was stationed in Finland as naval commander. I was subordinate to Admiral (Generaladmiral) CARLS, the commander-in-chief of Group North. I guarantee that the document in question (USSR 113(1) - U K 45), or its contents, a letter of September 29, 1941 addressed by the Naval Operations Staff to Group North, have never come to my knowledge, which undoubtedly would have been the case if Admiral CARLS had passed on the letter to the officer subordinate to him. Also, as far as I know, this letter was not brought to the attention of any one else under my command.

I myself first obtained knowledge of this order of HITLER in November 1945, on the occasion of a conversation I had with Dr. SIEMERS, the defense counsel for Grand Admiral RAEDER.

I have also never been spoken to about this order by other officers, especially not by other naval commanders.

H0692 – 0010

it results from this that other commanders likewise had in knowledge of this order.

(signed) Hans Buetow

Hamburg, March 22, 1946

The authentirity of the attached
signature of Rear Admiral Hans Buetow
is hereby certified

(s.) Sieber

Naval Judge (Marineoberstabsrichter)

Certified true copy

Hamburg, March 22, 1946

(s.) Sieber

Naval Judge

H0692 - 0011

(Page 491 of orig.)

Filed May 18, 1946

RAEDER No 113
Defense Exhibit No .....

Declaration by Attorney at Law Dr. SIEMERS:

I herewith certify that the article below

"Army Foresaw Japan's Move, Marshall Says"

has been copied correctly from the newspaper "Stars and Stripes" of 12 December 1945.

Nuernberg, 8 March 1946

(Dr. W. SIEMERS)

H0692 – 0012

Army Foresaw Japan's Move,

Marshall Says

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP) -

Gen. George C. Marshall, former Army Chief of Staff, acknowledged last night that the Army knew more than 10 days before Dec. 7, 1941, that a Japanese move toward Pearl Harbor might take them past the deadline where the American chiefs believed the U.S. should fight.

Testifying before the Congressional Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee, Marshall said that the move was the embarkation of about five divisions aboard 40 to 50 transports at Shanghai headed south which was reported by the U.S. Army Intelligence Nov. 25 and 26, 1941.

Senator Homer Ferguson, (R. - Mich.), recalled that Marshall and Adm. Harold Stark recommended Nov. 5 that no military action be taken against the Japanese unless they moved south of the 10-degrees north latitude.

Army Knew of Jap Move

The Senator then asked if it were not "a fair statement that the Army knew that the Japanese move might take their troops across that line.

"Yes, Sir," Marshall replied.

Marshall also said that Britain urged the U.S. prior to the Pacific outbreak to base part of its fleet at Singapore but the American High Command had feared that the ships would come under a Japanese air attack.

H0692 – 0013

"Who had assumed that in Pearl Harbor we had a reasonably secure base for the fleet," Marshal told the committee.

Play for Time ' Was Urged

Marshall also testified:

1. He and Adm. Stark had repeatedly urged the U.S. to "play for time" in its diplomatic negotiations with Japan.

2. In his opinion it would have been "catastrophic" for the U.S. simply to have stood by had Japan moved into the South China Sea even without directly attacking America.

3. Arrangements were worked out before the war for landing strips to be constructed for American bombers at Rabaul, Port Moresby, and Singapore.

4. The U.S. Army Intelligence correctly forecast Japans strategic moves. "What we foresaw and what actually did happen was a general move south," Marshall said, adding that Pearl Harbor attack was simply a raid to prevent the U.S. Fleet from interfering with the movement south.

5. He authorized air reconnaissance over Japanese mandated islands in Nov. 1941, but added that the planes never left Hawaii.

Marshall testified it was his personal opinion a month before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that whenever the Japanese moved into Siam that the U.S. and Britain would be forced into war.

H0692 - 0014

Filed May 18, 1946

(Page 497 of orig.)

RAEDER No 114
Defense Exhibit No .....

Declaration of Attorney at law Dr. SIEMERS

I herwith certify that the article below:

U.S. Discussed Attacking Japs Before Pearl Harbour

has been copied correctly from the newspaper "Stars and Stripes" of 22 March 1946.

Nuernberg, 25 March 1946

(Dr. W. SIEMERS)

H0692 – 0015

(Page 498 of orig.) 499

U.S. Discussed Attacking Japs Before Pearl Harbour.

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP) –

Henry L. Stimson, former U.S. Secretary of War, disclosed that the late President Roosevelt's War Cabinet had discussed and rejected – nine days before Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour – an American attack on the Japanese forces "without further warning."

Stimson recounted this in a statement sent to the joint Congressional committee investigating the Pearl Harbour raid of Dec. 7, 1941. The committee published Stimson's Statement today.

Stimson related that he had received on Nov. 28, 1941, information of Japanese movements along the Asiatic coast. On the same day, he said, the Cabinet met and discussed the possible meaning of the Japanese move.

He said all agreed that the Japanese expedition must not be allowed to land in the Gulf of Siam and that " if the Japanese got into the Isthmus of Kra, the British would fight, and that if the British fought, we would have to fight."

H0692 - 0016

Field May 18, 1946

RAEDER No. 115
Defense Exhibit No.....

500

Declaration by Attorney-at-Law Dr. SIEMERS

I herewith certify that the following excerpt

from document PS 1807

KTB WFST 1942 (Jodl's diary) entry of 16 June has been copied correctly.

Nuernberg, 8 March 1946

(Dr. W. SIEMERS)

H0692 - 0017

Excerpt from document PS 1807

501 + 502 KTB WFST 1942

.....

.....

16 June On 29 May, the Naval Operational Staff (Skl) has proposed to release the use of weapons against the Brazilian naval and air forces. It considers as appropriate a sudder vident blow against Brazilian war - and merchant vessels at the present moment, where measures of defense are as yet incomplete and the possibility of surprise exists, since Brazil practically is waging war at sea against Germany. Ambassador RITTER of the Foreign Office declases that an aggravation of the conflict with Brazil is undesirable, with regard to the attitude of Argentina and Chile and that previous to measures of war against Brazil, consultations are to be held with Italy and Japan. Upon the proposal of the Chief of the Armed Forces Operational Staff, the Fuehrer ordered on 30 May, that the Naval Operational Staff (Skl.) is to ascertain by inquiring in Rome whether the Brazilian reports about warlike actions against Axis U-boats are correct. The verification by the Naval Operational Staff (Skl) has shown that Italian U-boats were attacked on 22 and 26 May at the North-East corner of Brazil by airplanes which beyond doubt had started from a Brazilian air base. The Naval Operational Staff (Skl) transmit, moreover, the text of the official communique of the Brazilian Air Ministry about the fighting actions, and proposes to order the 10 U-boats, doe to said during the period from 22 June to 4 July from ports in Western France, for duty off the principal Brazilian ports in the period of 3 - 8 Agusut and detailing the tanker U-460 for the purpose. The order for execution must be given to the U-boats until 15 June at the latest. After the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy (Ob.d.M) had reported this in the afternoon of 15 June to the Fuehrer at the Berghof, the Fuehrer declared himself in agreement with the intentions of the Naval Operational Staff (Skl) ordered however before or definitive decision, that the political situation be once again examines by the Foreign Office.

Filed May 18, 1946

(Page 503
of Orig.)

RAEDER No. ...116..

CERTIFICATE

I, Hans MECKEL, Fregattenkapitaen, Assistant Defense Counsel, hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

2 ..... typewritten pages

..... photostated

entitled:

War Diary, Naval Operations Staff, Part C Book VIII 1942

KTB Skl Teil C Heft VIII 1942

is a true copy of War Diary of the Naval Operations Staff Part C Book VIII 1942

which the British Admiralty made available to me as an original document captured by Allied military forces.

.....

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H0692 - 0019

KTB Skl Part C Book VIII - 1942.

27 Jan: On 27 January the President of Brazilian State issued a decree in which the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Brazil and the Axis Powers was announced.

12 May: The Foreign Office had, after further inquiries of the Italian and Japanese Governments, declared that it agreed that the immediate employment of arms against all armed ships of the South American countries which have broken with us be authorized.

KTB Skl Part A June 1942.

6 June: Conference Ia about Brazil situation. Development has led to a latent state of war which is practically already in existence. (Brazil entirely USA-minded, unheard of treatment of all Germans, severe damage to all German interests, individual Brazilian steamers sunk by U-boats, because they were not lighted according to regulations; increasing agitation in Brazil; Brazilians claim to have already sunk German U-boat while patroling the coast.)

H0692 - 0020

22. Aug.: On 22 Aug. in the evening an official communique was issued in Rio de Janeiro according to which a state of war existed between Brazil and Germany, as well as Italy.

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Page 506
of Orig.)

Exhibit May 18, 1946

RAEDER No. 117

Defense Exhibit No. .....

N.I.D. Admiralty.

I hereby certify that the attached photograph is a true copy of

War Diary Naval Operational Staff (K.T.B. SKL) part C
book VIII 1942, page 194 Appendix 9 (Chart), 4 (2 pages),
14 (2 pages), 43 (2 pages), pp. 488-489,
Appendix 46 (3 pages), 51 (5 pages).

the original of which is held by the British Admiralty.

signed M C. SAUNDERS
Commander R. N.

for DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

I certify that the enclosed document and the above certificate are a true copy of a photostat which was made available by London, namely Appendix 43, pages 1 and 2.

Nuernberg, 25 March 1946

(Dr. W. SIEMERS)

H0692 - 0022

Top secret!

Appendix 43

Berlin, 23 August 1942

Telegram to: Commander JUNGE /
Wehrmacht High Command - Wehrmacht Operational Staff,
Operation (M) Wehrwolf.
Permanent representative Commander-in-Chief of Navy
at Fuehrer's Headquarters (F.H.Qu.) Vice-Admiral KRANCKE

As there is danger that an attempt will be made to make the German Navy responsible for the entry of Brazil into the war, it is as a precaution that the following information should be made known as a foundation for possible discussions:

1. In anticipation that inadvertent sinking of South-American ships, due to inadequate markings, would lead to political difficulties, possible further entries into the war, the Naval Operational Staff (Skl) proposed to the Foreign Office on 10 Jan 1942 in 1 Skl Ic 1162/42 secret, that neutral seafaring nations be informed that the Reich Government regards extension of the war as occasion to request that Government to issue appropiated orders for marking ships so as to prevent them from being mistaken for enemy ships thus avoiding incidents. The Naval Operational Staff, on 21 January 1942 because of recognition of the importance such notification again requested the Foreign Office to send a suitable note as soon as possible. The Foreign Office however was ready to send such notification only to Argentina and Chile. A corresponding telegram went out on 10 February 1942. The Foreign Office stood on the viewpoint that South-American

H0692 - 0023

States which had broken off relations with us should not be informed and moreover the German viewpoint on identification has been discussed sufficiently through the press. The Naval Operational Staff nevertheless agitated for renewed publication in the press. So far as it is known this has not been done.

2.) First of all immediate authority for use of arms against Brazilian merchant ships was given when they were in enemy convoys, when they radioed contrary to the definition of prize rules or sent other signals, or when they sailed blacked-out and could not therefore be recognized as Brazilian. Incidents which occurred later with Brazilian ships confirm the unobjectionable conduct of the submarines.

3.) When Brazilian ships began to provide themselves with camouflage paint and to arm, the authority was given on 15 May 1942 to use arms against recognizable armed South-Americans.

4.) Based on the fact that axis submarines were attacked by vessels along the Brazilian coast and that the Brazilians Air Ministry officially made public that attacks were being made by Brazilian airplanes, the Naval Operational Staff on 29 May 1942 in 12938/42 Top Secret of the Wehrmacht Operational Staff asked that authority be granted to use arms against Brazilian military forces and merchant marine. By reason of the Fuehrer's assertion that when it comes to measures, no stitches but whole tasks were to be done, there was planned a well known large action, which however was dropped for political reasons.

H0692 - 0024

At the same time on 1 June 1942 in Wehrmacht Operational Staff 551155/42 Top Secret Important Operation, use of arms against Brazilian ships was regulated anew. The Foreign Office which had agreed to the measures ordered, was fully convinced at the same time that this would in due course lead to a state of war with Brazil. Ambassador RITTER confirmed this two days ago by telephone.

5.) When on 16 and 17 June 1942 5 (five) steamers were sunk outside Brazilian territorial waters, the Foreign Office requested that no operations be carried on within Brazilian coastal traffic and to remain about 30 (thirty) sea miles distant. Corresponding instructions were issued.

Filed May 18, 1946

(Page 510
of Orig.)

RAEDER No. 118

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Statement by Attorney Dr. SIEMERS:

I herewith certify that the following excerpt is a true copy of the editorial

"Foreign Policy", Foreign Political Events in

August 1942

from

"Das Archiv", No. 101 of August 1942

from Page 441 - 442.

Nuernberg, 14 March 1946

(Dr. W. SIEMERS)

H0692 - 0025

H0692 - 0026

(Page 512 of Orig.) Lines 5 - 29 incl.;

For the Axis Powers this country does not mean a new belligerent enemy, because it had already for a long time, at least since December of last year, placed all of its resources fully at the disposal of the United States, and had to be considered in every respect as a province of the North-American Union.

About the reasons which the Brazilian government gave for its step, it is hardly worthwhile to speak one word, as it was in complete accordance with the former Roosevelt tactics of branding justified reaction to one's own violations of neutrality as "aggression". The "German Diplomatic Political Information" (Deutsche diplomatische Politische Information) remarked the following in this matter on 25 August:

"The Brazilian government has taken the alleged sinking of Brazilian ships as an excuse to declare itself at war with the Axis Powers without waiting for a clarification of the real facts. The circumstances under which the sinkings were supposed to have occurred are so compromising, according to the statements of Brazilian and Anglo-American sources, that Brazil did not consider an explanation worthwhile. The behavior of Brazilian merchant ships has no longer been compatible with neutrality for months. They purposely did not observe the usual precautionary measures, which enabled the U-Boat commander to recognize them as neutral ships.

H0692 - 0027

Lines 1 - 6 incl.

According to Brazil's own admission they are camouflaged, were armed, sailed in convoy with American warships and participated in attacks against German submarines. This applies above all to those whose alleged sinking provided the excuse for the declaration of war. "

. . . . . .

Filed May 22, 1946.

(page 514 of orig.)

Raeder No. 119

Declaration by Dr. SIEMERS, attorney - at - law

I herewith certify that the following document

a letter from Frau Hannelie v.POSER, dated 23.11.194

is a correct copy of the original which I have in my prozession.

Nuernberg, April 12, 1946

(signed) Dr. W. SIEMERS

H0692 - 0028

H0692 - 0029

Hannelie V. Poser
Ellerbruch
ue/Basbeck/NE

Ellerbruch, 23 November 1945

Dr. Walter Siemers, Attorney-at-law
Nuernberg
Palace of Justice

In as much as I have known Grand Admiral RAEDER for years and am not related in him by blood or marriage and as I never was a member of the Party or of any of its organizations, I would like to make a few statements for his exoneration which, in one way or another, you might be able to use.

I am the grand daughter of the Admiral von Mueller (former chief of the Naval cabinet) when died in 1940, known for his liberal attitude and because of his opposition to von Tirpitz. Until his death, he was a close friend of the Admiral. Admiral von Mueller, a prominent anbergonist of the Third Reich, was well known in England and even shortly before his death he corresponded with an English Admiral about the impossible treatment of the Jews. As a member of the Confessional Church, he often intervened with Raeder on behalf of the Pastor Niemoeller, and Raeder, in turn tried everything in his power to obtain the release of Niemoeller. In consonance with Raeder's request, Party branch offices at Hangelsberg on the spree were admonished because of the difficulties which they caused to my grand father. In exemplory loyalty the Grand Admiral always interceded for the old naval officers even when they were the most troublesome apponents of the National Socialist refime. Out of the same loyality to the authorities in the Christian sense, he faithfully continued to work at his tasks, even under Hitler. I know, however, that for ysars he endeavored to resign his position and he was in despair because he failed, especially since out break of the war. His attitude toward all the absurdities of the monument is last reflected in an declaration made to me several years ago, namely " I say "Heil Hitler" only to people whom I do not like!

H0692-0030

(Page 516
of orig.)

I wish to say this particularly in remembrance of my grandfather who, were he still alive, would exert every possible influence in his power in behalf of this modest, high-minded and loyal comrade who, far from greed for power and eagerness for war, stayed by his assigned tasks only that he might still ameliorate and assist as much as lay in his power.

I should be glad to give further information.

(signed) H. v. POSER

nee v. Buch

Filed May 22, 1946

(Page 517
of Orig.)

READER No. 120

Defense Exhibit No. . . .

Statement by Dr. SIMMERS, attorney-at-law

I herewith confirm that the document below:

Letter of Prof. Dr. Robert SEILT of Dec. 26, 1945

has been copied correctly from the original letter of Prof. Dr. SEILT

which is in my possession.

Nuernberg, 20 March 1946

Dr. W. SIMMERS

. . .

H0692 - 0031

Prof. Dr. Robert SEILT
Oberstudienrat

Wilmersd. Mecklenb. Str. 20

now: ESSLINGEN
(Neckar) 26.12.45

Ulmerstrasse 9 I.

519

Dr. SIEMERS of HAMBURG

now in NUERNBERG
Maximilianstrasse 23, Mueller apt.

Dear Sir,

In following your kind suggestion, which I have welcomed greatly, I should like to precede my statement proper with a few introductory words. For many months, at first now and then, and regularly since the opening of the trial, material has been published on the "guilt" of the defendants. I have not been in a position, to follow these reports very regularly either over the radio or in the newspaper, I am leading the life of a refugee, very much restricted as to space and activity, Therefore, I cannot be expected to include anything which has been reported very recently about Grand Admiral RAEDER in my report which naturally is an expression of judgment, too. It also seems to me correct from the point of view of logical compactness that I present the matter in such a way that I remain unaffected by all which has been said and printed about him since the arrest of the Grand Admiral - or expressed more correctly, from the shocking moment when I heard about his arrest. - Only in this way can the picture I have to give be an objective one, which alone is the important thing and would help against malevolent critics.- As far as I am concerned, I hope - being almost 74 years old - to be protected against any weakness to want to call bad not bad and good not good. Practically I am completely unobjectionable, according to the well-known American questionnaire. I did not even join the National Socialist civil serivce workers', that is, teacher's association, of which most of my colleagues were members. I never left the church, in which I was born - I am a Protestant.

H0692 - 0032

H0692 - 0033

And now for my report:

From the beginning of /our almost 60 years acquaintance, that is, friendship, Herr RAEDER has impressed me wich a cleannoss equalled by hardly anybody else of my acquaintance. I mention this quality right from the start - he has still another quality, typical of him - his kindness, but in my opinion the former plays the leading role, because it sets him so very far apart from some of the personages with whan he now shares the defendants' bench and who have become sufficiently well known in public opinion that one can pass judgment on them. Whether I was mistaken or not, in any case I must declare that I could not think of any situation involving a difficult moral decision in my life, or also in the lives of my children - let us say my son in which I would not have thought first of all going to Herr RAEDER in order to obtain trustworthy advice.

My acquaintance with Herr RAEDER dates back to our last year in High School (Primanerzeit), my friendship with him from later noteworthy associations. Thecharacteristics which showed his individuality at that time were for the most part the same which distinguished him throughout his life, a natural, aristocratic, deliberate reserve on one hand and on the other a kindness and grace which came from his heart just as naturallyas his reserve and which made him accessible whenever help and understanding were needed. Only vulgarity was halted before him. RAEDER the "student" was not in too simple a position. His father was our principal, a fair but strict gentleman. RAEDER fullfiled his task of being a faithful son to his father and, however, at the same time a loyal comrade to us, his fellow-students, in a manner, which in its typical significance for his individuality and his character has on later occasions been the subject of conversation of many of those concerned. And if later on I heard his officers speak of the effect which he produced on his service associates, upon the staff headquarters, to which he belonged or which he commanded, then this was in complete accord with that former sociological effect of his personality and shows the fact

H0692 - 0034

that he was a blessing for those under him. The report was published by the newspapers that Herr Raeder had emphatically declared that he was willing above all to assume responsibility for the acts of those subordinate to him. How much in keeping this is with his entire personality!

Raeder is a deeply ethical, religious individual. I have previously touched on the beginning of our "friendship". It originated from the fact that I was loyal to his father. If nothing else was known about him but this exemplary moval attitude toward his father, then this in itself would secure the fame of his character. His father was also a deeply religious man, and how man many may have been affected in an educative and exemplary way during these troubled and mistaking times if in our hometown of Gruenberg in Silesia the father and his son, then rising higher and higher in rank, went to church together Sunday after Sunday. - At the Grand Admiral's family table prayers were said, even if guests were present:" Come, Lord Jesus, be our guest and bless what you haven given unto us". - How much our common teacher, the now almost 90-year old Prof. Dr.Loeder could tell in this respect, if he has been able to survive the final stages of the war.

Grand Admiral Raeder was unpolitical and acted so at all times. We probably have not on once occasion discussed fundamentally Nazism. - it was a tacit agreement between us, which had already begun in the home of our parents. If the conversation assumed a political tendency when company was there , the father usually shouted: "No politics!" - That was already so in 1918. It would have caused him as much sorrow as all of us if it had leaked out how much wickedness was connected with politics. However, for this he was no authority - that was the officer tradition. This is all the more understandable if one considers that National-Socialism was not from the very beginning the completely evil phenomenon that it appears to us today.History will support this point of view. The discussion of this question is a whole philosophy, for the application of which, I could refer to the judgement of foreign countries and even to the behaviour of foreign statesmen

H0692 - 0035

themselves, who surely were informed sooner and to a greater extent as to what went on behind the scenes than the average German. It is astonishing how effectively the criminal elements within National-Socialism, although in all other things they were not even very intelligent men, were able to hide their activities from the responsible public. One of my most loyal students, who as the result of a denunciation was imprisoned for only 24 hours, could never be brought to tell what he had seen and suffered. In this way the terrible moments went by, until the net was tightened. A man like RAEDER did not want to leave his field of work, the fleet. A reporter recently stated that one of the reasons which had led those men into disaster was "boundless ambition", he may have thought of Herr RAEDER in this respect. I contest this point. He had too much depth of soul to yield to such a one-sided and single nationalist pressure. But probably some pressure did exist, but a more honorable kind, as in the sense of the "Orphic words". The sea, the water, the fleet and its destiny, these were "the law for which he stood", from them he "could not escape". How much I could wish that they did not become his ruin.

RAEDER was deeply sensitive, kind, ready to help - happy to give happiness. Will not the many speak to whom he has given it? RAEDER gave additional instruction in elementary subjects to the officers' orderlies after they had surrendered so that they were able to obtain better positions when they returned to their civilian status. How could such a man have seen an anti-Semite? Legislation moreover, in this case was none of his business, - his field was the fleet. However, if it came to his attention that despotism itself transgressed the law, then he intervened. I hope that the letter is still in existence or the Jewish gentleman from Gruenberg who wrote it intervenes. Arbitrary excesses had been attempted against him, and he turned to RAEDER in this matter, who helped him immediately, and the former thanked the Grand Admiral with the words: "Since there are not other means at my disposal of expressing my feelings, I

H0692 - 0036

have laid a wreath on your father's grave." - I became aware of this incident only accidentally; how many other cases besides this one may have taken place! ——

I am delivering these statements, highly esteemed attorney, into your loyal hands. May your activities be blessed, and may the Grand Admiral, come what may, find the strength to endure it. My thoughts will always be with him, - if possible tell him so!

With the expression of most profound respect,

Sincerely yours

s/ Dr. SEIET.

(Page 523
of orig)

Filed May 17, 1946

RAEDER No. 121

Statement by Attorney-at-law Dr. SIEMERS:

I herewith certify that the attached excerpt from

D- 75

is correctly transcribed from the photostat copy which the Prosecution Authorities have placed at the disposal of the Defense in the document room.

Nuernberg, 20 April 1946

(Dr. W. SIEMERS)

H0692 - 0037

H0692 - 0038

Relationship of National Socialism with Christianity.

National Socialistic and Christian concepts are incompatible. Christian churches are built on the ignorance of man and make it their business to preserve the ignorance of as extensive parts of the population as possible, as only in this way can the Christian churches maintain their power. In contrast to this, National Socialism rests on scientific foundations.

.....

No man would know anything about Christianity if it had not been drummed into his head from infancy by the priests. The so-called Good Lord does not impart knowledge of his being from the beginning to young people to accompany them on their way, but surprisingly leaves this task, despite his omnipotence, to the efforts of the priests. If, therefore, in the future our young people do not learn anything more about this Christianity, the teachings of which are far below our own, then Christianity will disappe of itself.

.....

When we National Socialists speak of a belief on God, we do not mean by God, as do the naive Christians and their spiritual exploiters, an anthroponorphic being that sits somewhere up in the heavens.

.....

If follows from the incompatibility of National Socialist and Christian ideas that a strengthening of any existing, and any fostering

H0692 - 0039

of new, Christian denominations areto be rejected by us. No distinction between the various Christian denominations is to be made here. For this reason, therefore, the idea likewise of establishing an Evangelical National Church by a merger of the various Evangelical churches has definitely been given up, because the Evangelical church is just as hostile to us as the Catholic church. Any strengthening of the Evangelical church would only work against us.

.....

For the first time in German history, the Leader himself consciously and completely has the leadership of the people in his own hands. In the Party, its organizations and allied associations the Fuehrer has created for himself and therefore for the leaders of the German Reich an instrument that makes him independent of the Church. All influences which might interfere with, or even harm, the leadership exercised by the Fuehrer with the help of the N.S.D.A.P. must be eliminated. More and more must the people be extricated from the Churches and their mouthpieces, the priests.

.....

Only the Reich Leaders and the Party in their charge, its organizations and allied associations, have a right to lead the people. Just as the harmful influence of astrologers, soothsayers and other swindlers must be eliminated and suppressed by the State, so the possibilities for influence by the Church must also be entirely removed. Only when this has happened, will the State Leadership have full influence over the individual citizen. Only then will people and Reich be assured stability for all time.

.....

(signed)
M. BORMANN
Reichsleiter

Filed May 22, 1946

(Page 526
of orig)

Raeder No. 122
Defense Exhibit .....

Declaration by Dr. Siemers, Attorney-at-law:

I hereby certify that the following documents:

Letter of Erich KATZ , former superintendant of the Naval Ration Supply Office and now retired from service, dated 22 November, 1945 and two letters written by Admiral (Grossadmiral) Raeder on 6 January, 1940

are true copies of Mr. Katz'original letters which I have in my possession and of the notarized copies of the two letters from Raeder respectively.

Nuernberg, 14 March, 1946

(signed) Dr. W. SIEMERS

H0692 - 0040

H0692 - 0041

(Page 527
of orig)

Flensburg, 22 November, 1945
9a Reepschlagerbahn

My dear Dr. Siemers,

From yesterday's paper I see that you are acting as Admiral Raeder's defense counsel.

I am enclosing two letters written by Admiral Raeder on 6 January, 1940, in order to establish proof that among the highest military commanders there were some who have shown decency, justice and courage in a high measure. The fact is that the letter with enclosure which Admiral Raeder addressed to me at that time might easily have cost him his rank and position. I trust that the documentary evidence showing his attitude on the racial problem may be of some help to Admiral Raeder. His letter saved me from the concentration camp. The Gestapo explained to me that it was only due to Admiral Raeder's letter that I escaped Theresienstadt.

I should like to add that I served in the Navy for 40 years.

Please accept my thanks and oblige

Sincerly yours

(signed) Erich KATZ

Superintendent of Naval Ration Supply Office,
retired.

H0692 – 0042

The Commander-in-Chief
of the Navy

Berlin W 35, 6 January 1940
-76 Tirpitzufer

Mr. Erich KATZ

Superintendant of Naval Station Supply Office, retired

Flensburg

Reepenschlaegerbahn 9a

Dear Mr. KATZ:

Your petition of 17 December 1939, brought the difficulties of your situation to my attention. Appreciating the loyalty with which you served the Navy in war and in peace, I fully understand that your present situation works a particular hardship on you and that, as a result, you are endeavoring to benefit by such measures of alleviation as may be made available in all except criminal cases. In order to assist you in that endeavor, I am sending you enclosed a letter written by me in support of your request, and for the use of which you may use your own discretion as the case may arise. I wish you best success.

Heil Hitler:

(signed) RAEDER

Admiral, Dr. h.c.

The above transcript is herewith certified by me as a true copy of the original which I have before me:

Flensburg, 27 December 1945

(signed) Dr. jur. Paul STEFFEN

Notary.

H0692 - 0043

The Commander-in-Chief
of the Navy

Berlin W 35, 6 January 1940

72-76 Tirpitzufer.

From January 1892, the former superintendent of the Navy Ration Supply Office

Erich KATZ

of 9 a) Reepenschlaegerbahn, Flensburg, served in the Navy in a military capacity, first as a fireman and then as technical sergeant. Therefore, he was appointed as candidate in naval civil service employment (administrative inspector), where he held various positions, the last one being that of superintendent of the Naval Ration Supply Office, until he retired from Naval service in 1932.

KATZ has non-aryan parents and is non-aryan. When he entered the Navy, he became a Protestant and from then on was a member of the Protestant church. According to testimony unanimously given by all his superiors, Mr. KATZ, a former superintendent of the Naval Ration Supply Office, in every respect made good while on active duty in the Navy, as well as during subsequent employment as Naval civil servant. Particular reference is made to his attitude from a national point of view which was beyond reproach even in post-war years. His conception of duty as a soldier and as a civil servant prooved flawless, under all circumstances.

In recognition of his particular accomplishments and qualities, I warmly recommend that in order to alleviate his difficult situation, which must depress him all the more because of the record he established for himself while in the Navy, any measure of relief available to non-aryan in specially deserving cases find application in his case.

H0692 – 0044

(Page 530
of Orig.)

In particular I request that he be protected against defamation of any sort.

(signed) RAEDER
Admiral, Dr. h.c.

This is to certify that the above transcript is a verbatim copy of the original which I have before me.

Flensburg, 27 December 1945

(signed) Paul STEFFEN Dr. jur.
Notary.

(P.529/530)

Filed May 22, 1946

(page 531 of orig.)

Raeder Nr. 123
defense Exhibit No. . . . . .

Statement of Attorney at Law Dr. SIEMERS:

I certify herewith that the following document:

Letter of Guenter Jacobsen of 26 February 1946

is a true copy of the Original letter of Mr. Jacobsen in my possession.

Nuremberg, 27 March 1946

(Dr. W.SIEMERS)

H0692 – 0045

H0692 - 0046

RAEDER No. 123

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Guenter JACOBSEN

Hamburg 39

20 Sierichstr.

Hamburg, 26 February 1946

Dr. Walter SIEMERS

Nuernberg

23 Maximilianstr. c/o MUELLER

I saw in the newspaper that you have taken over the defense of RAEDER. I consider it naturally my duty to inform you that RAEDER freed my Jewish uncle and my Jewish father from the concentration camp. RAEDER is well acquainted with the family of my father from his native town, Gruenberg/Silesia. When my grandmother died in 1935, he expressed his profound condolences to my uncle, Mr. Fritz JACOBSEN, retired Amtsgerichtsrat of Berlin, although my uncle is hundred percent Jewish. When my uncle was sent to the Oranienburg concentration camp in 1938, his friends succeeded, through RAEDER's intervention, in obtaining his release.

The case of my father, Erwin JACOBSEN, M.D., was similar. My father was acquitted of the accusation of racial disgrace, but was nevertheless sent to the concentration camp

H0692 - 0047

at Fuhlsbuettel. Through Raeder's intercession in 1939, my fahher was released from the concentration camp in May 1939, so that he could emigrate to England, where he was interned from 1940 to 1943 and lives since that time in Appleby, Westmoreland. This Raeder has saved the life of my father. When my father left the concentration camp, a Gestapo official asked him whether he was a relative of Raeder, as the latter had taken so much trouble about him.
I am naturally prepared to confirm my statements by oath.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) Guenther Jacobsen

Filed May 22, 1946.

(page 534 of orig.) Raeder No. . 124 . . .

Statement by Attorney Dr. Siemers:

I herewith certify that the following

Sworn statement of Mr. Konrad LOTTER, factory manager at Unterbrunn near Starnberg, Upper Bavaria, Building No. 52 a is a true copy of the original.i l.

(Dr. W. Siemers)

H0692 – 0048

H0692 - 0049

DOCUMENT

composed by

Notary Justizrat Stiegler

at Starnberg

- Notary of Starnberg -

on 18 February 1946, Document Roll No. 402

for

Mr. Konrad LOTTER, factory manager

at Unterbrunn near Starnberg, Upper Bavaria, Building No. 52 a

Copy.

Document Roll No. 402

Sworn statement.

Today, this eighteenth February nineteenhundred and forty-six

---

18 February 1946

appeared before me, Justizrat Hans Stiegler, Notary at Starnberg,

at the office (Amtsstelle):

Mr. Konrad LOTTER, factory manager at Unterbrunn near Starnberg,

Upper Bavaria, Building No. 52 a, personally known to me.

He requested verification of a sworn statement with which he wants

to verify his testimony before the Allied Military Tribunal.

H0692 - 0050

Notary fee Reg.No. 402
Notary fee 16.--
Writing fee 1.50
Expenses -.30
Sales Tax -.35

Total RM 18.15
Paid

He then stated the following for verification:

"I have served in the Navy from 1914-1918 and also in the recent war from 1944-1945. _____

From 1907-1909 I served aboard the HMS "Yorck" where I made the acquaintance of Navigation Officer RAEDER, who later on became Admiral (Grossadmiral). _____

Admiral (Grossadmiral) RAEDER has always appeared to me as a man who embodied the best traditions of the old Imperial Navy. This was true particularly in a world-philosophical respect. As a man and as an officer he was at all times the best model imaginable. _____

In 1941, when the anti-Christian policy of the HITLER regime commenced with its full might in Bavaria, when monasteries were closed and in the education of youth the intolerance against every creed became crassly manifest, I sent a memorandum of twelve pages to the Admiral (Grossadmiral) in which I presented to him my arguments against this policy. Admiral (Grossadmiral) RAEDER intervened at once. Through his mediation, I was called to the District Leader (Gauleiter) and Minister of the Interior, WAGNER, at Munich. After a series of discussions between the clerical, governmental and party authorities, an agreement was reached which had the result that the school prayer was retained, the crucifix was allowed to remain in the schools, etc., furthermore that 59 priests who had been fined 500 Marks each. were pardoned. _____

H0692-0051

The closing down of monasteries was also halted at that time. District Leader (Gauleiter) Wagner had to defend himself in Berlin because of his misguided policy and laid the blame on over-zealous District Leaders (Kreisleiter).

All this would have been impossible without the initiative of the Admiral (Grossadmiral).

For the sake of order I should like to add that, as an opponent of the Hitler-regime I was exposed to various plots of the Gestapo and I have also been arrested.

I therefore believe I may be considered as a trustworthy witness."

Having been informed of the importance of a sworn testimony, Mr. Konrad Lotter continued:

" I herewith certify

UNDER OATH, (an Eidesstatt)

that all my above statements are true and correct and were made by me according to the best of my knowledge and conscience."

The affiant requests that he be given three copies of this document.

Read by the Notary, approved by the affiant and signed in his own hand-writing.

Konrad LOTTER

L.S. Stiegler, Notary

This true copy of the original is herewith

H0692-0052

granted at his request to Mr. Konrad LOTTER, factory manager at Unterbrunn near Starnberg, Upper Bavaria, Building No. 52a, as affiant.

Given at Starnberg, on eighteenth February onethousand ninehundred and forty-six.

(signed) Stiegler, Notary

Official Seal.

Filed May 22, 1946

H0692-0053

(Page 539
of Orig.)

RAEDER No.125.

Statement by Attorney-at-law Dr. SIEMERS:

I certify herewith that the following

Declaration in lieu of oath of Dr.Otto GESSLER,

retired Reich Minister, dated 11 April 1946

is a true copy of the original in my possession.

Nuernberg, 22 April 1946

(Dr. W. SIEMERS)

H0692-0054

UR No.296.

Declaration in lieu of oath.

To-day, eleven April one thousand nine hundred and forty six

11 April 1946

there appeared before me, Dr. Wilhelm RUHL, retired Amtsgerichtsrat, as officially appointed representative of the Notary Counsel Thaddaeus MUEHLDORFER in Weiler,Allgaeu, in my office:

Dr. Otto GESSLER, retired Reich Minister

of Lindenberg

whose identity was confirmed to me by Miss Louise MUHR in Weiler, Allgaeu Notary employee, personally known to me.

The party who appeared requested me to draw up a declaration in lieu of oath in accordance with paragraph 24 part 2 of the Reich Regulations for notaries of 13 November 1937 for the use of the International Military Tribunal at Nuernberg. The declaration in lieu of oath is to be used there by Dr. SIEMERS, Attorney-at-law, the defense counsel of the defendant, former Admiral of the Fleet Dr. Erich RAEDER.

In conformity therewith I attest the declaration of the person who appeared as follows:

I, GESSLER, have known the former Admiral of the Fleet Dr. RAEDER personally since about the middle of the twenties when I was Reich Minister of National Defense. RAEDER was then Inspector of the Educational System in the Navy. I knew RAEDER always as a men of irreproachable, chivalrous disposition, as a dutiful man. As to the subject of the indictment,

H0692-0055

I know very little:

Raeder visited me repeatedly after my release from the Gestapo in March 1945 when I was laid up in the Hedwig Hospital in Berlin and he helped also with my removal home, as I was ill and fully exhausted. I also told him then about the ill- eatment which fell to my lot, especially the torture. He was obviously sur rized and indignant. He said he would report this to the Fuehrer. I as d him at once to refrain from that; for I had been told before the to ture, and officially, that all of this was taking place at the explicit ders of Hitler. Morecver I knew definitely, that I would immediat ly be rearrested, as on my release I had to sign the well known decl ration (Revers) and could not even obtain a corfirmation of my detention in order to get a ticket for my trip home.

I learned nothing about secret armaments in the Navy, either during my term of Office nor later. During my term of Office (until January 1928) Admiral of the Fleet Raeder would not have been respossible either, for he was at that time not Chief of the Naval Command.

At the time of the National-Socialist regime I was partly ignored by my form department and partly snubbed. One of the few exceptions to this was ... Dr. Raeder. Before 1939 he invited me three times to a visit on the cruiser "Nuernberg", although I refused twice. During the visit in June 1939 he came to Kiel personally to greet me. At that time we also discussed the political situation, I expressed the apprehension that an attack

H0692-0056

on Poland would mean a European war. Raeder declared positively that he considered it out of the question that Hitler would attack Poland. When this did happen later, however, I explained this to myself on the grounds that Hitler liked to place even the highest Militarists face and face with accomplished facts.

After having been advised of the importance of a Statement in lieu of oath, herewith affirm in lieu of oath the truth of my foregoing declaration and at the same time affirm in lieu of oath that nothing is known to me that might stand opposite to the truth of this declaration.

I am assuming the charges for this document.

Read by the representative of the Notary, approved by the party concerned and signed by my own hand:

signed: Dr. Dr. Otto GESSLER

Office stamp. retired Reich Minister

signed Dr. Ruhl, retired Amtsgerichtsrat
Representative of Notary

H0692-0057

10 May 1946

We, JOHN B. ROBINSON, Civ., X 046350, and WANDA S. TIESZEN, Civ., X 046265, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

JOHN B. ROBINSON
Civ., X 046350

WANDA S. TIESZEN
Civ., X 046265

H0692-0058

Notice.

Not to be published until presented before the tribunal in open court and then only that portion actually submitted as evidence.

Ne pas publier avant présentation devant le tribunal en audience publique et seulement la partie réellement versée au dossier.

Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jenen Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

Не публиковать до того, как представлено на публичном заседании Трибунала и только ту часть, которая представлена в качестве доказательства.

H0692-0059

I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministére Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1945.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4. April 1946.

Dr. Walter Siemers.

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers.

H0692-0060

Admitted July 3, 1946

Raeder Defense

Exhibit Nr.126

Statement by Attorney-at-law Dr.Siemers:

I hereby certify that the following affidavit by naval chaplain R o n n e b e r g e r, Wilhelmshaven of 12 April 194 is a true copy of the original document before me.

Nuernberg 26 April 1946 (Dr.W.Siemers)

H0692-0061

Nr. 227 of the document scroll

for 1946

Original

Testified

at Wilhelmshaven, 12 April 1946

before me, the undersigned notary public

in the district of the Oberlandesgericht Oldenburg, i.O.

Dr. jur. Johannes Arkenau

with offices at Wilhelmshaven, Gockerstrasse 77

appeared :

The Protestant chaplain in the German mine clearing service, Friedrich August Ronneberger, Wilhelmshaven, - known to me personally - and made the following statement :

I declare in lieu of oath that I have made the following statement to the best of my knowledge and conscience. I am aware that this document will be submitted as an affidavit to the International Military Tribunal at Nuernberg. I also know that false testimony deliberately or carelessly given is subject to heavy penalty.

I, the Protestant chaplain in the German mine clearing service Friedrich August Ronneberger, have known Grand Admiral Dr. phil. h.c. Erich Raeder for more than 30 years. In October 1935 I was appointed commander of the reconnaissance vessels,

H0692-0062

(Lt. Comm.)
Admiral v.Hipper, whose chief of staff was Corvetten-captain/Raeder. As early as at that time I could observe his professedly Christian and ecclesiastical attitude which until today has not changed through all these years. Time and again I could observe this attitude when I had to deal officially with Admiral Raeder or when I was at his house in Berlin. To mention only one instance, it was quite natural in the Raeder family to pray at meal time. Even after national socialism had taken over the government, Admiral Raeder remained the officer and the man who stuck to his religious convictions fearlessly and faithfully. He wanted no part in all the innovations on the field of religious life. When the party claimed totality over the church too, and began to show its true color, the church battle ensued. Significant for the decided stand he took are the words he directed to a clergyman on 1 December 1937 : " It shall not be your duty to lead a spiritual-political battle within the navy, nor to live up explicitly to the spiritual tendencies of the times, created by National Socialism. As a clergyman preach Christ, but in all seriousness and without compromise. Never tire of doing this ."

Another demonstration of his attitude followed a speech by Adolf Hitler which the latter had held in Hamburg on 17 August 1939, when Admiral Raeder declared :" The available religious institutions in the Armed Forces are service institutions.

H0692-0063

I cannot tolerate an outwardly displayed deviation from them, that is, a withdrawal from the church. Neither can I approve of bringing such questions before outsiders, also not before leaders or representatives of the German religious movement. To take part in affairs of the German religious movement is prohibited to soldiers. "

At an officers' meeting in Wilhelmshaven, Raeder stressed again that he would not stand for having withdrawals from the church advertised. He added that he was a Lutheran Christian and will remain so. This confession was widely discussed in officers circles. As for the Christian officers, this contributed to strengthening their position. The nazi minded officers saw in this expression Raeder's an indication that for a national socialist navy he was not the right man.

Meanwhile the national socialist party more and more let the cat out of the bag. Its real attitude towards Christianity and the church now came to light quite clearly. The Armed Forces' religious services were to be entirely discontinued which might have come to pass too, had it not been for Admiral Raeder. That the navy's and the army's spiritual services remained, is clearly due to Admiral Raeder. He stood by his Christian point of view, he did not let himself be mislead by any measure. (As he did acted also General v.Fritsch and General v.Brauchitsch when they still held leading positions in the OKW.)

For Grand Admiral Raeder it was very difficult to act against

H0692-0064

the regulations of the OKW, or not carry them out to the extent they were meant to be carried out. The OKW stood entirely under the influence of the party, especially under the mephisto personality of Bormann who played the role of the gray Eminence and whose decrees were carried out cringingly. Bormann was the professed enemy of Christianity and the church. In association with him worked Himmler, Goebbels, Rosenberg, the district leaders (Gauleiter), the subordinate district leaders (Kreisleiter) and the Reichs youth leadership as well as General Reinecke. Only those can have a clear picture of the difficult situation the Wehrmachts-church was in, who lived through this battle of 12 years duration. The first real encroachment on the activities of the Wehrmacht chaplains was their exclusion from swearing in the soldiers.

Furthermore, the clergy was forbidden to enter any military housing (camps and airdromes) to conduct church services there, to distribute religious literature, to inform the relatives of dead and fallen soldiers, to give spiritual contents to such letters, to announce religious services, to bury fallen enemy fliers, etc.etc.

The OKW further decreed that before being employed, every Wehrmacht chaplain must be investigated by party agencies and the Gestapo. The purpose was to eliminate the rising generation of priesthood by this measure. Grand Admiral Raeder ordered every case investigated, and in spite of the rejection by the party he arranged the enlistment of chaplains into the navy. (cases of Finke, Poetzsch, Fleischer.)

H0692-0065

In 1942 on the Gestapo's instigation a court martial suit had to be instituted against a navy chaplain for violation of the law against malicious attacks on the Government. At the trial it turned out that a second navy chaplain had worked for the Gestapo as a spy. The accused navy chaplain was acquitted. The chief commander acknowledged the decision and ordered the immediate dismissal of the Gestapo agent from the navy parsonage. No other military commander would have dared to take this stand against the party agencies and against the Gestapo. In the same manner other directives by the propaganda ministry were not carried out.

Taking care of the dependants of fallen soldiers had also been handled in a different way than was ordered by the OKW. Every family received a letter together with a copy of a consolation book issued by me : ... and they fell before the enemy.... The following sentence was included in the letter on orders by the commander - in- chief : " To bear this great loss faithfully and courageously with confidence in God, the enclosed consolation book may help you." The commander also concerned himself with the further welfare of the bereaved. Although jealously watched by the party, he and his wife interested themselves for and patronized especially the widows and orphans. Admiral Raeder never gave orders to the effect that Goebbels'

H0692-0066

decree concerning the burial of enemy fliers should be enacted. Until the last I conducted the burials in the usual manner.

The Grand Admiral's Christian and ecclesiastical attitude was known not only in the Wehrmacht but beyond it in wide circles of the population. Ecclesiastic circles saw in him their protector and sponsor, which made him unpopular within the party. He was especially suspected by circles nearest to Hitler and by Hitler. But he would not yield one step in his religious stand even to Hitler. In his talks with him he never concealed his Protestant confession. He told him that he was attending Sunday services and that he would continue to do so. He truly believed in the new testament's words : " I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Jessus Christ ". Otherwise he acted according to Martin Luther's tenet : " One should not oppose the authorities by force but only by knowledge of the truth. If they heed it, very well, if not, you are pardoned and suffer injustice for the sake of God."

The undersigned read and verified the above protocol :

sign. Friedrich Ronneberger

sign. Dr.jur. Johannes Arkenau

L.S.

The above testimony herewith issued and dispatched to the protestant chaplain in the German mine- clearing-service, August Ronneberger, Wilhelmshaven.

Wilhelmshaven, 15 April 1946

sign. Dr.jur. Johannes Arkenau
Notary public.

Expense Note

Value : RM 3000.-
Fee par. 43 RKO 10/10 RM 16.-
Sales tax " -.48

RM 16.48

sign.

Dr.Arkenau

Notary public.

H0692-0067

Document C 75, US 151

Top Secret

High Command of the Wehrmacht. The Fuehrer's Headquarters.

5 March 1941.

Wehrmacht Operations Staff

(Wehrmacht Fuehrungsstab)

Division L (I Op.) Secret.

No.: 44 282/41 gk. Chefs. Only by Officer.

High Command of the Navy

I op. 280/41 14 copies

Received: 10 March 1941 2nd copy

Enclosures: ./.

D i r e c t i v e No. 24

On Collaboration with Japan.

The Fuehrer has ordered the following concerning the collaboration with Japan:

1) It must be the goal of the collaboration founded by the Three-Power-Pact to prevail upon Japan to act in the Far East as soon as possible. By that means strong British forces will be tied up, the center of gravity of the United State of America's interests will be diverted to the Pacific.
In view of the still undeveloped readiness for war on the part of her enemies, Japan's chances for success will be the greater, the sooner she acts. The operation "Barbarossa" creates especially favorable political and military pre-conditions for this step.

2) To prepare the collaboration it is necessary to increase the Japanese military potential with all means.

H0692-0068

For this purpose, the High Commands of the Wehrmacht branches must comply with Japanese wishes for information on German war and battle experiences and for support in war economic and technical respect in an extensive and gernerous way. Reciprocity is desired, but it must not complicate negotiations. Naturally, in this matter those Japanese requests are in the foreground which can have an effect on the conduct of the war within a short time.

The Fuehrer reserves the right to make the decision in special cases.

3) The adjustment of the operational plans of the two sides is a matter for the Navy High Command.

In this respect the following principles will be applied:

a) The speedy defeat of England and keeping the USA out of the war by that means must be set as the common goal of the conduct of the war. For the rest, Germany has neither political nor military nor economic interests in the Far East which would give cause to having reservations against Japanese intentions.

b) The great successes achieved by Germany war against commercial shipping make it appear especially advisable to put to work strong Japanese forces for the same purpose. In addition, every possibility for support of the German war against commercial shipping must be utilized.

c) The raw material situation in which the powers of the pact find themselves demands that Japan take possession of those territories which she needs in order to continue the war, especially if the

H0692-0069

United States intervenes. Also after Japan's entering the war, deliveries of rubber must be carried out since it is vital for Germany.

d) The seizure of Singapore as England's key position in the Far East would mean a decisive success for the total conduct of the war by the Three-Powers.

Furthermore, attacks on other systems of bases of the English naval forces - of the American naval forces only if the USA's entering the war cannot be prevented- are suitable in order to affect strongly the enemy's power system there and to tie up, just as in the case of attacking naval communication lines, substantial forces of every kind (Australia).

A date for the beginning of operational discussions cannot yet be determined.

4) In the military commissions to be set up according to the Three-Power-Pact, only such questions are to be dealt with which affec all three powers concerned. In the first place the tasks of economic war will fall into that category.

Particulars concerning such questions will be determined by the "main commission" in collaboration with the High Command of the Wehrmacht.

5) Nothing whatsoever may be communicated to the Japanese on the "operation Barbarossa".

The Chief of the High Command of the Wehrmacht

In the draft signed Keitel.

Certified

(Signed) Signature

Lieutenant Commander.

H0692-0070

Distribution:

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H0692-0071

Filed July 31, 1946

Raeder No. 127

AFFIDAVIT III

Vice Admiral Walter L c h m a n n, Hamburg, at present Nuernberg, hereby correct my affidavit of 9 April 1946, namely regarding Affidavit II, Page 2 under II, last line, I expressly make this correction under oath.

At the mentioned passage I wrote: "At the time of the fleet agreement of 1935, Germany possesssed 3 completed "panzerschiffs" (pocket battle ships) with a total tonnage of 30000 tons. When making this statement under oath I was of the opinion that this sentence was correct. Dr. Siemer who, as a precaution, submitted that affidavit to Grand Admiral Raeder for a check, has now informed me that the three completed "panzerschiffs" did not have a total tonnage of 30000 tons, but of about 34000 tons, because one the three "panzerschiffs", namely the "Graf Spee" which was put into service as late as 6 January 1936, wa enlarged during her construction and has about 13 000 - 14 000 tons instead of 10 000 tons.

Although this figure does not change the total picture, after consulting with Dr. Siemers, I thought it my duty to make this correction.

Accordingly, the figure on page 3 of my affidavit II must also be changed on account of the mentioned 4000 tons, therefore, the

H0692-0072

figure mentioned on page 3, 2nd line must be changed from 153 750 tons to 149 750 tons.

Accordingly, on page 1 of the Affidavit under I, line 7 the figure 30 000 must also be changed to about 34 000 tons.

Nuernberg.
13 May 1946

(signed) Walter Lohmann

I, Dr. Viktor von der Lippe, certify that the above statement made under oath, was today personally signed by Vice Admiral (retired) Walter Lohmann.

(signed) v.d. Lippe.

We, Theodore Lit and Bert Stein, herewith certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

6 June 1946

Theodore Lit
X 046135

Bert Stein
B 210 875

H0692-0073

Exhibit RAEDER No. 129

(Page 1 of original)

Dres. WAENTIG, KAUFFMANN, SIEVEKING, BAUR

notaries

(24) Hamburg 36, Jungfernstieg 25 II

No. 3034 of the collection of documents

of 1946

dealt with

in the Hansa City of Hamburg on 13 (thirteenth) June 1946 (nineteenhundred forty six).

before me, Dr. of law Ulrich SIEVEKING, notary in Hamburg,

appeared today at my office, Jungfernstieg No. 25:

Admiral Hermann BOEHM, residing in MARUTENDORF near KIEL, introduced to me by attorny-at-law Dr. Walter SIEMERS of Hamburg, and stated for my record:

For all courts and officials concerned, I affirm in lieu of oath that my following statements are correct.

A f f i d a v i t.

I, Admiral Hermann BOEHM, Marutendorf near Kiel, born on 18 January 1884, give the following affirmation in lieu of oath and this upon the request of the defense counsel Dr. SIEMERS, who wishes to present the affirmation in lieu of oath before the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg. I am aware of the importance of an affirmation in lieu of oath and know that an incorrect affirmation in lieu of oath is punishable.

I.

From autumn 1938 to autumn 1939 I was Naval Commander in Chief. In the summer of 1939 - I believe it was in June 1939 - Grandadmiral

H0692-0074

RAEDER paid me an official visit to my flogship. I used the opportunity to talk alone with Grandadmiral RAEDER concerning the military political situation. I was concerned over the political development and feared its development to war. For this reason I asked RAEDER if he had informed Hitl altogether that under no circumstances a development should come about whic could lead to a war with England, and that the Navy was in no way prepared for a successful war, and if he had also made it generally clear to the Fuehrer what a war against a great seapower like England would mean. Grandadmiral RAEDER replied that he had spoken of this more than once to Hitler and that he had ended his statements to Hitler with the fundamental sentence principle that in such a case the Navy could do nothing "but die gloriously". On other occasions RAEDER also mentioned repeatedly that Hitl in no case wanted to let it come to a war with England.

II.

On 22 August 1939, Hitler made a speech on the Obersalzberg before the head of the German Armed Forces. I was present during the entire speech: it lasted about 2 to 2½ hours. The speech was held in Hitler's office and was in two parts. Hitler held the greater part of the speech before the genera lunch which took place on the terrace of the Berghof, the second, shorter pa following again in his office. I am convinced that an official repart of the speech was not taken. There was no discussion of any sort.

During the speech I continuously took down Hitler's words in short note in particularly important parts I put down the exact word content.

H0692-0075

After the address Admiral ALBRECHT, Vice-Admiral DENSCH and myself returned immediately by motor-car to Munich where we lived at the Hotel " Vier Jahreszeiten". There with the help of my notes, I put down without delay the speech and kept it for myself. I have handed over these notes unchanged to Dr. SIEMERS, and he has now presented them to the Court, according to the document presented to me, as RAEDER Exhibit No. 27.

I have noted down the speech with absolute precision and can affirm under oath, that it has been retained in this form; I can particularly affirm that every important thought and special idea is contained in my notes.

Dr. SIEMERS has presented to me the copies of this speech presented by the Prosecution, namely the documents 798 PS and 1014 PS. I have now compared my copy with these two copies. I was struck first of all by the fact that both documents bear no date of the day when the notes were taken down nor a signature, so that I do not know who is responsible for these notes. Concerning this I would like to emphasize that I take full responsibility for my notes.

By comparing these three copies I have established that the documents 798 PS and 1014 PS contain several phrases which are not in my copy or do not correspond to it. I declare under oath that the following phrases mentioned in these documents have either not at all, or partly in another form and in another sense been used by HITLER in his speech:

To Document 798 PS.

(Note: The following numbers of the pages and lines correspond with those also submitted to me in the report presented by Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe.)

H0692-0076

Page 1, line 5: "After that we shall discuss military details."

Opinion:

This phrase is not used, military details are also not mentioned in 798 PS.

Page 1, lines 7-10: " I took the resolution already in the spring, I thought however that I would turn myself against the West in a few years and then only against the East."

Opinion:

The set up of my notes p. 1, l. 5-8 is absolutely right. Particularly the phrase, that Hitler would first of all hav turned himself against the West powers, which would have expressed an aggressive intention against the West powers, h in no case been used.

Page 1, lines 12-14: "I first of all wanted to conclude an acceptable agree with Poland, to first of all fight against the West."

Opinion:

The phrase has not been used. The same as above is to be said about this, that Hitler in no case has expressed the intention to want to fight against the West.

Page 1, lines 23-24: "It essentially depends on me on my existence, because of my political capacities."

Opinion:

The expression "because of my political capacities" has not been used.

Page 2, lines 15-18: "For us the taking of resolutions is easy. We have nothing to loose, only to win. Our economic situation is, because of our restrictions, such, that we can only resist for a few years."

H0692-0077

Opinion:

The composition in my note page 2, lines 21-26, is absolutely correct; especially the sentence "we have nothing to lose, only to gain", is not used.

p.2, l.18-19: "GOERING can confirm this".

Opinion:

This is correct. HITLER inserted this, whereupon GOERING curtly said yes, without further comment.

p.3, l.12-17: "The founding of the Greater Germany was politically a great achievement, militarily it was doubtful as it was attained by means of bluff of the political leadership."

Opinion:

The formulation and the tendency were completely different and exactly as in my note p.4, l. 6-19. In no case was the founding of Greater Germany described as a bluff of the political leadership.

p.3, l.18-20: "My hitherto Polish policy was in opposition to the conception of the people."

Opinion:

The sentence is not used.

p.5,l.31-33: "After the conquest of Poland. The enemies have not counted on my great determination. Our enemies are small worms. I saw them in Munich."

Opinion:

Both sentences, especially the judgment of enemies, were not used.

H0692-0078

p.6, l.17-21: "I am only afraid that some pig-dog (Schweinehund) will submit a mediation plan at the last moment. The fixing of political goals goes further. The beginning of destruction of the hegemony of England has been made."

Opinion:

Neither the sentence about mediation plan, nor especially about the destruction of the hegemony of England has been spoken of. They are pure inventions, as well as the word "Schweinehund."

To the document 1014 PS.

(Remark: The following letters correspond to the collection handed in by Sir David MAXWELL-FYFE which was also presented to me).

P "Destruction of Poland in foreground. The aim is removal of living forces, not the reaching of a certain line".

Opinion:

The destruction of Poland or the removal of living forces of the Polish people as such was never spoken about, but always about the breaking up of military forces.

S and T "Closing heart against pity".- "Brutal procedure".

Opinion: HITLER never demanded in his speeches a brutal procedure. The demand for harshness referred in word and meaning to the conduct of the war as well as against the enemy's armed forces, and employment of one's own troops for the most speedy termination of the conflict.

H0692-0079

V. "Might is right."

Opinion:

This sentence was not mentioned .

BB. "New German frontierplanning according to sound view points, possibly a Protectorate as advanced area."

Opinion:

Only a later delineation of a new frontier was mentioned but not a Protectorate.

DD "Total destruction of Poland is the military aim."

Opinion:

This sentence was certanly not spoken.

The comparison on of my memoranda with the documents Nos. 789 PS and 1014 PS allowes me to judge both of them as made out inexactly and superficially. It is furthermore my opinion that individual particularly incriminating points represent later additions or errors, as a result of these memoranda not having been immediately drawn up but only after a certain time.

As to Hitler's speech I would summarize the strongest impressions which I had at that time as the following:

1.) Hitler was convinced of the national unavoidable necessity of the amendment of the frontiers in the East when he started the war against Poland. "The only alternative for us is to act or to be annihilated for ever. (my memorandum page 5, line 20-21)

2.) Hitler indeed believed with almost 100% security in England remaining out of a conflict between Germany and Poland. It was Hitler's fundamental mistake to believe that after this development England would not intervene in the case of an attack on Poland." It therefore seems out of the quastion to me, that a respnsible English politcian would, in this situation run the risk of England goint to war." (my memorandum page 8, lines 7-9).

H0692-0080

I perceived the misjudgment of Anglo-Saxon mentality by HITLER, the man who had never been abroad, who had never personally known foreign countries and the world, a catastrophy for him and above all for the German people.

3. Neither by word nor in any manner whatsoever has HITLER ever called f inhuman acts orthose contrary to International Law. In particular he never represented the annihilation of the Polish State or people as his war aim. His call for "brutality" was also understood by me to apply to the fight against enemy troops, in the same way as against ourselves, the leaders of our Wehrmacht and in the employment of our own forces.

III.

I had no command between Autumn 1939 and April 1940, but was on leave. Only in March 1940 was I given a new post. I was shortly called to Berlin to take over the conduct of naval warfare, where Grand Admiral RAEDER informed me that he intended me as his Plenipotentiary and Admiral in Command of the naval forces in Norway from the period of the intended occupation. On the afternoon of 9 April 1940, i.e. on the day of the occupation of Norway I left Hamburg by air and landed in Oslo towards evening. I took over the post of Admiral in Command in Norway, and remained in this post up to the resignation of RAEDER in January 1943. By letter dated 4 February 1943 I was recalled from my post by the new Supreme Commander Great Admiral DOENITZ and dismissed.

In my capacity as Admiral in Norway I strove during the entire occupation in agreement with Great Admiral RAEDER to make the relation with Norway a friendly one

H0692-0081

To this end, it seemed indispensable to RAEDER and to me to secure the political future of the country with regard to its sovereignty and integrity, that is to say, to arrive at a peace with Norway as speedily as possible, safeguarding Norwegian national interests. Furthermore, it was my opinion and I considered it necessary to treat the country and the people honorably and well during the occupation and spare them all undue burdens.

RAEDER also repeatedly endorsed these trends of thought to HITLER, even by submitting my reports from Norway. I represented the same trends of thought to HITLER myself when I took leave at Headquarters on 29 September 1943. Unfortunately our common endeavours met with no success because HITLER first hesitated and subsequently, in October 1942, finally refused to conclude peace with Norway during the war.

The chief adversary of our efforts was Reich Commissioner TERBOVEN who directed the civil administration in Norway. As a result there were constant differences with TERBOVEN during my period of command in Norway, differences which went so far that I had to complain to RAEDER, who always endeavoured to support me in the conflict against TERBOVEN. In Autumn 1942, I sent in a comprehensive and very sharp letter of complaint to RAEDER for HITLER, which RAEDER submitted to HITLER at once. The final reason for this letter of complaint was TERBOVEN's accusation that "he had felt the behaviour of the Navy in an exceptional circumstance in Drontheim to be sabotage of the measures taken by him (TERBOVEN) for the security of the German Reich." Unfortunately, this letter of complaint and RAEDER's attempt to achieve an abolition of the civil administration and TERBOVEN's recall also failed to succeed with HITLER. RAEDER and I deemed the continued struggle against TERBOVEN necessary because I was faced with the realization that TERBOVEN's policy in Norway and his civil administration' attitude made the entente striven for impossible. Even though the efforts made against TERBOVEN were unfortunately unsuccessful, I am nevertheless

convinced that much success has been obtained in achieving the high esteem of the Navy during the occupation in Norway, and I believe moreover that this can be confirmed on the Norwegian side as well.

This transcript, of which the original is in my possession, has been drawn up, read out, approved by the person concerned and signed by my own hand as below and also signed and sealed by me, the Notary.

s/HERMANN BOEHM

(L.S.not.) s/DR. SIEVEKING

Costs: RKO. 25 November 1935

Value: RM 3 000.--

Tax according to Par.26, 43 RM 16.--

Turnover Tax " 0.48

RM 16.48

s/DR.S.

The above transcript is herewith made out for the second time.

This copy is handed to Admiral HERMANN BOEHM, Marutendorf.

Hamburg, 15 (fifteenth) June 1946 (nineteen hundred forty six).

s/DR. SIEVEKING

Copy according to Par.138 RKO.

RM 2.50

Dr.S.

H0692-0082